

Just a Glance . . .

Over this list and you may find something you have wanted for a long time. Next week we will have an entirely new list.

Axes, Hatchets, Asphaltum, Asbestos, Alumn, Balances, Batteries, Blacking, Brackets, Braces, Bellows and Blowers, Brimstone, Bells, Belt-Ing, Benzine, Bits, Bicycles and sundry parts, Brooms, Bolts, Borax, Buckets, Buckles, Brushes, Chalk, Clamps, Cartridges, Casters, Catches, Chain, Carbide, Cleaves, Chis-els, Chimneys and Globes, Clippers, Corkscrews, Currycombs, Charcoal, Black-smiths' Coal, Dog Collars, Compound, Choppers, Feed Cutters, Dressing, Drills (all sizes), Elastic Shoe, Eyelets, Emery, Fast, Freezers, Files, Filters, Forges, Forks, Fluters, Fuse, Gold Leaf, Gauges, Gates, Grease, Grindstones, Gimlets, Gouges, Guns and Rifles, Hammers, Handles, Hangers, Handcuffs, Hasps and Staples, Hinges, Hooks, Hose, Hoes, Iron (sheet and bar), Irons, Insulators, Jackscrews, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Knobs, Laces, Ladders, Lanterns, Lashes, Lasts, Levels, Lead, Leather, Lines, Links, Locks, Mats, Mauls, Mallets, Matches, Machines (various), Yellow Metal, Meas-ures, Mills, Mowers, Mops, Nails (all kinds), Notting, Needles, Nippers, Nuts, Oars, Oakum, Openers, Oils (all kinds—Tropic, Engine and Cylinder Oils), Packing, Pans, Pads, Paints (all kinds), Planes, Pincers and Pliers, Pitch, Pipe (water and steam), Pipe Fittings, Plows and parts, Potash, Pots, Pol-ish, Points, Powder, Punches, Putty, Pullers, Pulleys, Pumice, Pumps, Rakes, Ratchets, Razors, Rackets, Revolvers, Reamers, Rings, Rivets, Rowlocks, Rope (Sisal, Manila and Wire), Rules, Rosin, Sapolio, Salamoniac, Sal Soda, Staples, Snaps, Stains, Scales, Sandpaper, Shovels and Spades, Safes, Spelter, Screws, Squeezers, Snips, Sprinklers, Spikes, Scissors, Scythes, Springs, Soap, Stones, Scoops, Shot, Solder, Strops, Stoves, Shoeorns, Sponges, Stocks and Dies, Squares, Squiggles, Spurs, Tacks, Traps, Tallow, Tanks, Telephones and parts, Thermometers, Tills, Thimbles, Tires, Twine, Tong, Towels, Torches, Tools, Turpentine, Tubs, Trucks, Turnbuckles, Tubes, Zinc, Varnishes (all kinds), Valves, Vises, Waste, Washboards, Wax, Washers, Wads, Wedges, Wheelbarrows, Wrenches, Wire, Wicking, Whips and Lashes, Wringers, Yardsticks, Tin, Spoons, Swivels, Shakes, Shackles, Paper, Oos, Hames, Glue, Gasoline, Duck, Churns, Incubators, Hunting Supplies, Sporting Goods, Carvers, Saws.

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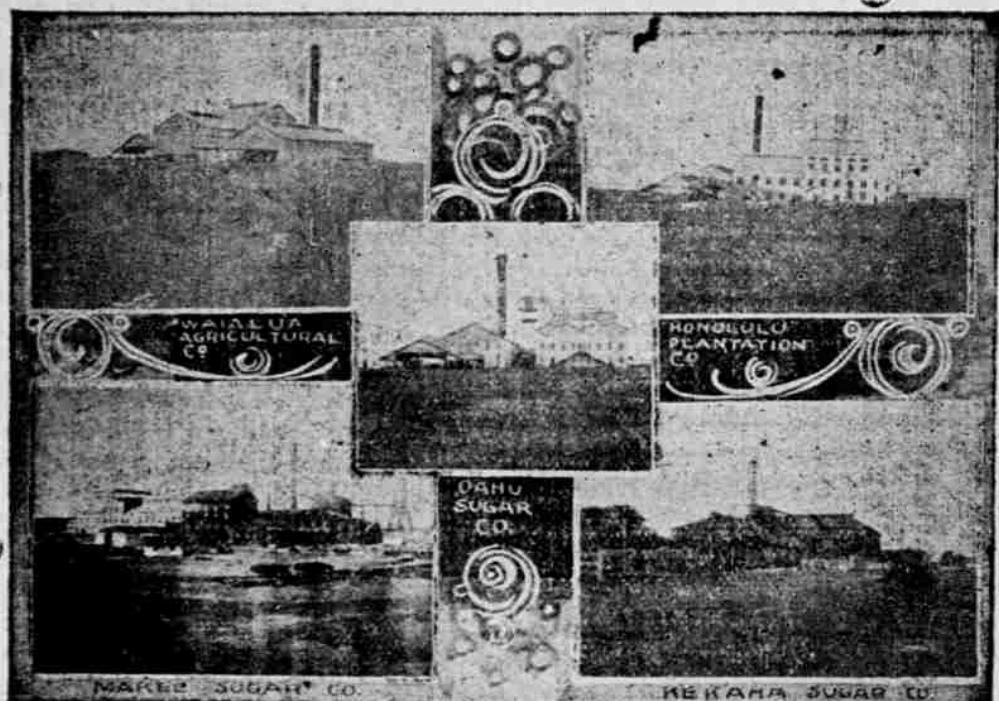
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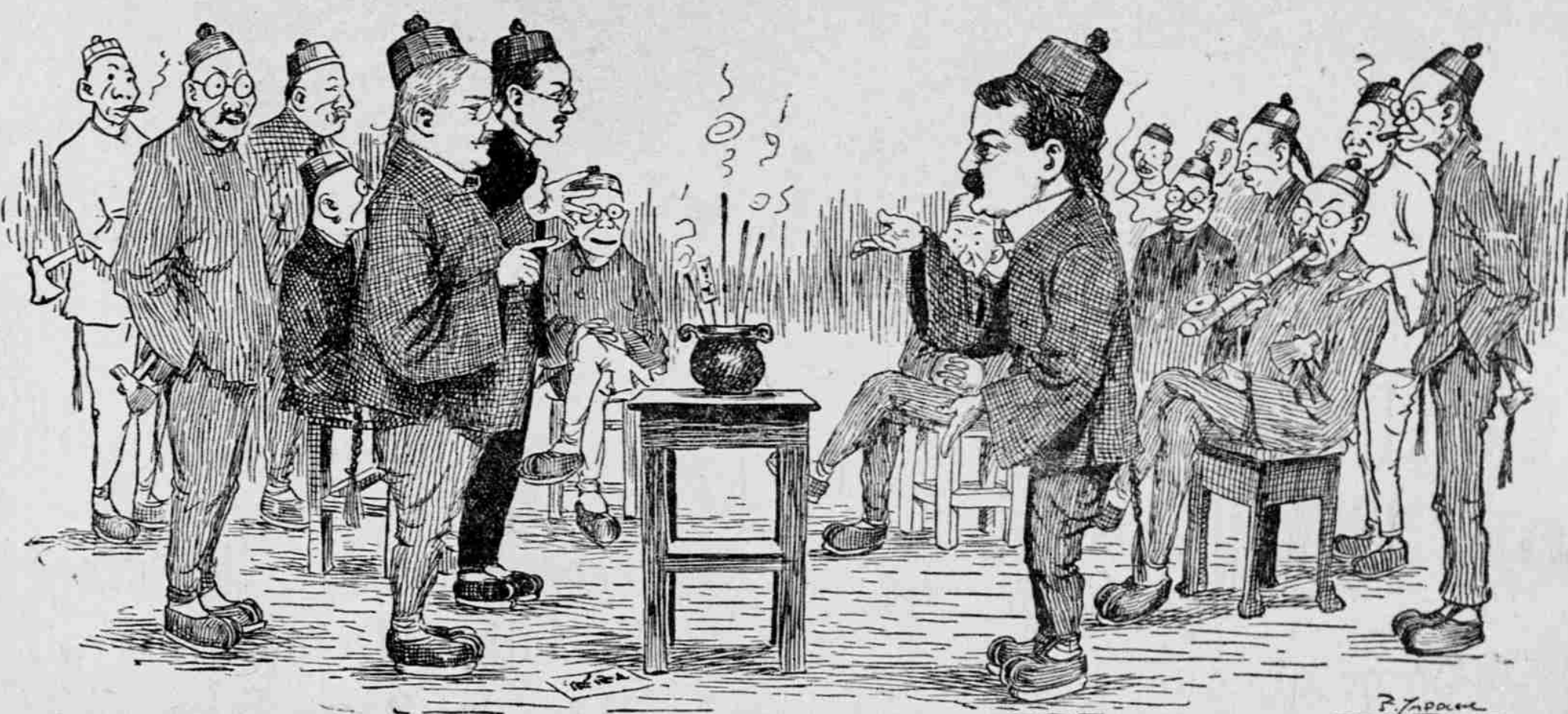
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CHINESE LISTEN TO LEARNED COUNSEL.



WHEN the factions of the United Chinese Society found themselves in a jangle over an election at which the outs felt they had not had a proper show, and that there was an irregularity, there was an appeal taken to Treasurer Wright, who finally set the election aside. The result is that there must be another election held. Both sides had to have legal counsel, and while Lorin Andrews represented one side, the other had both Atkinson and Judd. The argument was perhaps presented in this manner—and perhaps not.

OUR SPECIAL LETTER FROM WASHINGTON

(Continued From Page 1.)

Judge Davis said that the party left Judge Gear, of the Circuit Court, in San Francisco. "He intended to leave for Honolulu immediately," continued Judge Davis. "His aged father and others of his family live in California. They wanted the son to come and spend the Christmas holidays with them, and that he consented to do, for the first time in many years."

Mr. G. T. McCrosson, who is interested for Col. Parker in getting some legislation to allow the construction of irrigating ditches across public lands, is here, stopping at the Congressional Hotel. He has been much in consultation with Col. Parker, since his arrival. "We are going to get the bill introduced as soon as possible," said Col. Parker, in the lobby of the Raleigh yesterday morning, and he said Mr. McCrosson could tell something about the proposed provisions of it.

"We shall try to get the bill ready to be introduced in a week or two," said Mr. McCrosson. "We planned, of course, to have Delegate Wilcox introduce it, but he is so ill now that we cannot tell when he will be out again. We propose to incorporate in the bill a provision to have the land laws of the United States extended to the Territory of Hawaii, so far as they apply to telephones, telegraph, building of railroads and construction of ditches. These general land laws of the United States provide that such companies have right to proceed with their operations by filing copies of their maps, their surveys, and the like, and specifying what they intend to accomplish."

Mr. McCrosson expects to remain in Washington much of the winter to urge the passage of the bill.

PACIFIC CABLE MATTERS.

The Pacific Cable hearings, mentioned in the last letter to The Advertiser, have been proceeding this week before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs. There seems to be some doubt about the right of a private company to land a cable, according to the word that is circulated in some quarters. At least there are Senators who declare that if the Pacific Commercial Cable Company should attempt to land a cable in this country without the consent of the Federal Government, it would be possible for the Government to set the United States Marshals after them for trespass.

Senator Vest, of Missouri, elucidates this idea by citing the case of a French cable company that sought to land a cable in this country some years ago when Blaine was Secretary of State. Their representatives appeared before a Senate committee, and, when asked something about their plans, said they proposed to land the cable, whether the Government gave consent or not. Frye was then chairman of the committee on commerce, as he is now, and held to the view that a cable came under the heading of foreign commerce and therefore Congress had it under control. At any rate Secretary Blaine appeared before the Senate Committee and made such a strong argument to that effect that the French company gave up all idea of landing a cable without the Government's consent. Of course a cable between San Francisco and Honolulu would be an inter-

state affair. Whether the Government would be willing to interfere with it is another matter, perhaps.

However, it is an interesting bit of gossip that a Senator brings from a recent White House dinner. President Roosevelt was talking about a cable and a canal and prophesied that both would be authorized at this session of Congress. "They will be," said the President, "or there will be an extra session of Congress."

LILUOKALANI AND WILCOX.

Col. and Mrs. Parker and Prince and Princess David called on ex-Queen Liliuokalani Sunday evening, at her residence. Col. Parker said yesterday that the Queen had taken no decisive steps about her claim and he has advised her not to, until he has opportunity to sound the sentiment of leaders in Congress. The colonel will undoubtedly be able to ascertain whether the task is a hopeless one. If it is he will frankly tell her so. If he sees some chance of having Congress grant her some compensation he will take his coat off and try to help her get at least a portion of whatever may be due her. As soon as he was able to learn the address of Delegate Wilcox, Col. Parker called to express his sympathy and to offer to do anything to alleviate his sufferings. Although Delegate Wilcox is so ill that his physician does not allow visitors to see him, the Delegate wanted Col. Parker to come up to his apartment. With his characteristic generosity Col. Parker told the Delegate that his services or his purse were the Delegate's to command for anything that could possibly make him more comfortable.

"Mr. Wilcox has been a very, very ill man," said Dr. Harry A. Sellhausen, one of his attending physicians, today, "but we think he is now well on the road to recovery. His trouble of ulcer of the stomach is an old one with him, but he has neglected himself and the malady finally forced him to bed. His illness was attended with severe hemorrhages, which gave the case at one time a very grave aspect."

"In the last eight or ten days, Mr. Wilcox has been mending gradually. He is still on a liquid diet and will be for some weeks yet. I doubt if he is able to be out of doors for six weeks yet."

ISTHMIAN CANAL.

The different forces have been quietly at work this week on the isthmiar canal question, but there have been no outward developments worth special mention. A poll of the Senate was taken by the New York Herald two or three days ago, and developed that there were forty Senators in favor of considering the offer of the Panama Canal Company and thirty-one in favor of the Nicaragua canal.

There has been a great deal of discussion and pamphleteering on the Chinese exclusion question. A somewhat bulky pamphlet, supposed to have been inspired and perhaps written by the Chinese Minister, has been widely distributed this week. During the House hearings on the sugar tariffs this week, there was some inquiry as to the percentage of Chinese laborers on the Cuban plantations, and Mr. Atkins, the rich Boston planter, said there were about two per cent of Chinese in the laborers in the cane field. People who have been to Cuba and inspected the cane fields are inclined to question this statement.

HAWAIIAN LEGISLATION.

Although Delegate Wilcox is ill in bed some petitions have been introduced recently in the House for him. He has presented a petition of the executive committee of the Home Rule party of Hawaii, of Honolulu, H. I., in favor of forest extension and agricultural improvement; also a petition of Antone Mendonca and forty-eight other citizens of the Hawaiian Islands against the granting of water rights to private individuals or to corporations and asking that they shall remain for the common benefit of the landown-

ers. All these petitions went to the Committee on Territories.

There has also been introduced for Delegate Wilcox in the House the following bill affecting the Kohala Ditch Company, in which Col. Parker is interested:

A Bill granting to the Kohala Ditch Company, Limited, the right of way over public lands in the districts of North and South Kohala, in the Island of Hawaii, for the purposes of constructing and maintaining ditches or canals and the necessary reservoirs, dams, and the like, for irrigation and domestic purposes in said districts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Kohala Ditch Company, Limited, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, its successors and assigns, be, and is hereby, granted the right of way to construct and maintain two ditches, to be known as the Upper Kohala Ditch and the Lower Kohala Ditch, said Upper Kohala Ditch to begin at or about the elevation of four thousand five hundred feet on the land known as Puukapu, and said Lower Kohala Ditch to begin at or about the elevation of two thousand feet on the land known as Muliwai, each of said ditches running through and over the public lands in said Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, within the following described area, to wit: Bounded on the north by the sea, on the east by Waipio valley and the summit separating the Waimea watershed from the Kohala watershed, on the south by the summit of the Kohala mountains, and on the west by Polulu gulch, said area being known as the Kohala watershed, and through, over and upon such other public lands in the districts of North and South Kohala and Hamakua as may be necessary to properly supply the consumers of water, and for the conservation and utilization of waters now running waste into the sea; also the right to construct and maintain reservoirs, dams, impounding embankments, tunnels, feeders, waterways, flumes, inverted siphons, pipe lines, or such other works as may be necessary to conserve and convey the waters of the Kohala watershed along or across said public lands. Said right of way shall be to the extent of the ground occupied by such ditches or canals, and reservoirs and their laterals and fifty feet on each side of the marginal limits thereof. The said Kohala Ditch Company is also granted the right to take from the public lands adjacent to the ditches or canals and reservoirs such earth and stone or other material as may be necessary for the construction of the same.

Sec. 2.—That said Kohala Ditch Com-

pany may institute in the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii proceedings for the condemnation of such private land as may be necessary to cross and use in constructing and maintaining the ditches or canals and reservoirs as herein described whenever said company and the owners of any such lands fail to come to an agreement in respect thereto.

Sec. 3.—That the work of constructing said ditches or canals and reservoirs shall be commenced within two years and completed within six years from the date of the approval of this act; and in default of either of these conditions Congress may declare the rights herein granted null and void.

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